

Operculum ovate, light-brown, rather thin, having several volutions, and with the polar point well removed from the left margin.

Hab.—Wabash River, Indiana, H. C. Grosvenor.

Remarks.—I have thirteen specimens of this remarkable shell. Eight of them have a well-defined though delicate notch on the edge at or near to the periphery of the last whorl. Five of the specimens have no notch, which probably arises in four of them from not being full grown, and in one from having the thin, delicate edge broken off. In all the specimens there is a light line under the sutures, and some have six or seven brown bands, which are distinctly seen on the inside. The channel at the base is small but well defined. In outline, this species reminds one of *Goniobasis Vuuziana* (nobis) and *Melania* (*Goniobasis*) *germana*, Anth. It is a thinner shell than either, and the notch in the lip removes it from that genus. The aperture is about one-half the length of the shell. I have great pleasure in naming this species after Mr. Grosvenor, to whom I am greatly indebted for many of our Western *Mollusca*.

Descriptions of eleven new Species of Indigenous MELANIDÆ.

BY ISAAC LEA.

GONIOBASIS EMERYENSIS.*—Testâ plicatâ, subfusiformi, subtenui, tenebroso-olivâ, evittatâ; spirâ obtusè conoideâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus iustar senis, planulatis, supernè plicatis; aperturâ grandiusculâ, subovatâ, intus cœruleo-albâ; labro acuto, leviter sinuoso; columellâ infernè parum incrassatâ et contortâ.

Operculum ovate, dark-brown, with polar point near to the base.

Hab.—Rocky Creek, head branch of Emery Run, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

GONIOBASIS UMBONATA.—Testâ nodulatâ, subfusiformi, subcrassâ, obsolete vittatâ, tenebroso-olivâ; spirâ valdè obtusâ; suturis valdè impressis; anfractibus irregulariter umbonatis, subsuturis tumidis, ultimo pergrandi; aperturâ pergrandi, subellipticâ; labro acuto, leviter sinuoso; columellâ supernè incrassatâ, infernè subsinuosâ.

Hab.—Smith's Shoals, Cumberland River, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

Remarks.—This is the fourth species of a natural group which I have described, and which have a large ear-shaped aperture,—viz.: *Melania* (*Goniobasis*) *basalis*, *Midas*, *gibberosa* and now *umbonata*. If they be not entitled to a generic place, they may at least be considered a subgenus, for which I propose the name of *Euryxylon*, from *Eugus*, *amplus*, and *Καλυκς*, *cavitas*,—the aperture being larger than in the *Melanide* generally. All the species of *Euryxylon* have a callus on the columella above, but not below, as in *Lithasia*, and the base is more or less angular, which is not the case with *Anculosa*. Those which we have considered as varieties of *Anculosa prerosa*, Say, which have an angular base, properly belong, I think, to *Euryxylon* as well also *Anthonyi*, Redfield, *turbinata*, and *tintinnabulum* (nobis), and some others. When the

* In my paper on New *Melanide* of the United States, published in the Proceedings of the Academy, in 1861, and more at large in the Journal, vol. v. and in my Observations, vol. ix. I used the names of *blanda* and *Vanuxemii* for two new *Goniobasi*. Having used both names before as *Melanis*, which now come under the genus *Goniobasis*, I propose to change *blanda* into *versa* and *Vanuxemii* into *Prestoniana*, the former, *Vanuxemii*, having been found at Col. Preston's salt works in Western Virginia.

Mr. Roewe having published in his "Conchologia Iconica" *Melania* (*Goniobasis*) *Canbyi* (nobis) under the name of "*Etowahensis*, Lea," prior to my publication of it, the name of *Etowahensis* must be retained for that species. I therefore transfer the name of *Canbyi* to the species which I subsequently published as *Etowahensis* in the Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., vol. v. and "Observations," vol. ix. pl. 37, fig. 133.

soft parts of the four species mentioned first shall be examined, they will, I think, be found to differ from *Goniobasis*, *Trypanostoma* and *Lithasia*, to which genera they seem nearest allied. The operculum of the only one I have seen, *gibberosa*,—is the same as *Goniobasis* and the *Melanidæ* generally.

GONIOBASIS ALBANYENSIS.—Testâ granulâtâ, conicâ, subtenui, luteo-olivaceâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus instar senis, planulatis, supernè iuterdum plicatis, infernè striatis; aperturâ grandiusculâ, ovatâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto, vix sinuoso; columellâ aliquidò inflectâ et contortâ.

Operculum subrotund, light-brown, very thin, polar point on the left, near the middle.

Hab.—Near Albany and Blue Springs, Baker County, Georgia, Rev. G. White.

GONIOBASIS VIRIDOSTRIATIS.—Testâ virido-striatâ, fusiformi, subtenui, luteo-olivaceâ; spirâ obtuso-conicâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus instar quinis, convexiusculis, supernè granulatis, infernè striatis; aperturâ parviusculâ, ovatâ, intus vittatâ; labro acuto, vix sinuoso; columellâ aliquidò inflectâ et contortâ.

Operculum subrotund, very small, very thin, light-brown, with the polar point on the left near the middle.

Hab.—Flint River, Georgia, Bishop Elliott and Mr. Gesner.

TRYPANOSTOMA SUBROBUSTUM.—Testâ lævi, pyramidatâ, tenebroso-corneâ, crassâ; spirâ pyramidatâ, elevatâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus instar novenis, plaululatis; aperturâ parvâ, rhomboideâ; labro acuto, valdè sinuoso; columellâ incrassatâ et valdè contortâ.

Operculum ovate, dark-brown, with polar point near the base of the left side.

Hab.—Holston River at Knoxville, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

TRYPANOSTOMA ROANENSE.—Testâ lævi, obtuso-conicâ, crassâ, vittatâ vel evittatâ; spirâ obtusâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus planulatis, subsuturis tumidis; aperturâ parviusculâ, rhomboideâ; labro acuto, sinuoso; columellâ albidâ, incrassatâ et valdè contortâ.

Hab.—Roane County, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

TRYPANOSTOMA LESLEYI.—Testâ tuberculatâ, pyramidatâ, tenebroso-corneâ; spirâ elevatâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus instar octonis, subimpressis; aperturâ parviusculâ, rhomboideâ, intus albidâ, interdum vittatâ; labro acuto, valdè sinuoso; columellâ incrassatâ.

Operculum ovate, dark-brown, rather thin, with the polar point near the base.

Hab.—East Tennessee, Prof. Troost. Smith's Shoals, Cumberland River, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.; and Pulaski Co., Kentucky, Joseph Lesley, U. E.

TRYPANOSTOMA AFFINE.—Testâ canaliculatâ, pyramidatâ, corneâ; spirâ valdè elevatâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus instar novenis, canaliculatis, suprâ planulatis; aperturâ rhomboideâ, intus albidâ vel vittatâ; labro acuto, sigmoideo; columellâ incrassatâ et valdè contortâ.

Hab.—Smith's Shoals, Cumberland River, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

TRYPANOSTOMA CYLINDRACEUM.—Testâ lævi, cylindraceâ, subcrassâ, vittatâ vel evittatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus planulatis, leviter impressis, subsuturis tumidis; aperturâ parviusculâ, rhomboideâ; labro acuto, aliquidò sinuoso; columellâ incrassatâ, incurvatâ et contortâ.

Hab.—Roane County, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

TRYPANOSTOMA CARINATUM.—Testâ carinatâ, acuto-conicâ, rufo-corneâ, tenui

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diaphanâ; spirâ acuto-conicâ, mucronatâ; suturis valdè impressis; anfractibus instar novenis, carinatis, supernè striatis; aperturâ parviusculâ, rhomboideâ; labro acuto, sinuoso; columellâ aliquantò incrassatâ et contortâ.

Hab.—Bull Run, tributary to Clinch River, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

STREPHOBASIS LYONII.—Testâ lævi, subcylindraceâ, crassâ, tenebroso-corneâ vel olivâ, rarè vittatâ; spirâ obtuso-conicâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus octonis, convexiusculis; aperturâ subconstrictâ, rhomboideâ, intus albidâ, rarè vittatâ; labro acuto, aliquantò sinuoso; columellâ infernè incrassatâ, ad basim canaliculatâ et retrorsâ.

Hab.—Holston River at Knoxville, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

Description of and Remarks on *PLANORBIS NEWBERRYI*.

BY ISAAC LEA.

PLANORBIS NEWBERRYI.—Testâ pallido-corneâ; depresso-turritâ, minutissimè striatâ, supernè et infernè acuto-carinatâ, latè et profunditè umbilicatâ; anfractibus quinis, supernè planulatis; aperturâ magnâ, pallido-corneâ, subtriangulâri.

Shell pale horn-color, slightly turrited, very finely striate, sharply carinate above and below, widely and deeply umbilicate, whorls five, flattened above; aperture large, pale horn-color and subtriangular.

Planorbis Newberryi, Lea, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1858, p. 41.

Hab.—Klamath Lake and Canoe Creek, California, J. S. Newberry, M. D.

My cabinet and cabinets of Smithsonian Institution and Dr. Newberry.

Diam. .55,

Length .42 of an inch.

Remarks.—This is a very remarkable shell, and I have placed it among the *Planorbis* until the soft parts may be observed in a living state; they may be found to differ from the true *Planorbis*.* Some specimens preserved in alcohol have been carefully examined, but the parts are so rigid that it could not be satisfactorily done. The tentacula do not, however, seem to be so long as is usual in the *Planorbis*. The epidermis is very thin on the upper part of the whorls, and the striæ there are backwards in curves, and on the lower part slightly forwards. The upper carina forms an acute angle, the edge being cord-like; the lower one is still more acute. In most of the specimens there are two obscure carinations on the whorls between the acute ones. The umbilical region is very remarkable, the perforation extending to the apex of the slightly elevated spire, the apex itself being frequently wanting, owing to corrosion occasioned by the attacks of some small enemy eating into the substance of the hard part. The upper angle of the whorls is elevated slightly above the plane of the whorls, thus forming a Babylonian appearance. This gives the shell the appearance of some forms of the *Trochi*.

This very curious and interesting species is among the *Mollusca* brought by J. S. Newberry, M. D., attached to the Pacific Railroad Survey under the command of Lieut. R. S. Williamson, U. S. A., and I have great pleasure in dedicating it to Dr. Newberry, who has done so much to elucidate the Natural History of California and Oregon, when on these expeditions so creditable to the Government.

* Provisionally it may be called *Megasystropha*, from Μεγα, magnus, and συστροφή, vortex,—the umbilicus being large and vortex like.